

\*

" "

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

:

2

:

:

.

"

"

"

"

...

:

:

.

.

"

3"

.

:

.1

:

1

.2

\*

.2006/1/18

2005/8/31

/

\_\_\_\_\_



/154

14

19

20

21

15

2005

16

"

140

(6)

(3)

:

17"

326

" :

<sup>22</sup>1960

16

:

.326

18

23

"

140

( )

\_\_\_\_\_

24 :

326

:

28

29

30

:

( )

( )

:

" :

31"

25

26

(le mobile)

(le motif)

27

32

" 121 1952

"  
37  
"  
"

(121)

"  
"  
" 38 (8)  
" ...  
(5) 39 3  
(8 /6) 40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
1968  
49  
33

•

•

•

34

( )

1927 10 )

35

(2 5

50

36





---

.2002

- 365 (5) : (1)
- 1382 " 31 (2)
- 49 (6) J.-H ROBERT: " Droit 4 " 81 (2)
- (7) pénal général", PUF, 5 éd., 2001, p. 9s. (3)
- 20 .Ibid (3)
- (8) " : (4)



- (19) . (9)
- (10)
- 1962/5/9 . 445-443
- .408 1962 6-2 (11)
- (20) 1961 (9)
- " : 2001 (16)
- 1969 1969/12/8 (21)
- .879
- 221 " : 332
- 1-221 (22)
- (23)
- J. PRADEL " Traité de droit pénal et de science (24)
- criminelle", Cujas, 1999, 15s. (25)
- .35 47 (12)
- Stefani et Levasseur, (13)
- Droit pénal général, 224. (14)
- (26)
- 10 : (15)
- C. DEBBACH et J.C. RICCI " Contentieux (16)
- administratif", Précis Dalloz, 7èd. 1994, 20s.
- (Rossel) (Clark) (17)
- " : 1988/1/16
- (le but)
- 6 71
- (Hoseus) ( ) 1970
- 1989 " .409
- (18)

---

(Blanche F)

- " (35)
- " 121 1952 (27)
- " " 1997
- " (36) (28)
- .1927 (lese " " (28)
- 490 (37) Majeste)
- .551 (38)
- 1955 (1)
- .1953 (33) (44)
- " 8
- "
- . 1986 22 (39) (29)
- "
- .1 :
- . 8
- .2 . Stefani et Levasseur, op cit, 220. (30)
- .3 P. CONTE et P MAISTRE du CHAMBON. (31)
- .4 Doit pénal général", A. Colin, 5éd.2000, 12s.
- . Stefani et Levasseur, op. cit., 221.
- .1992 32 (40) (Lombroso)
- " 5
- 50
- ... :
- )
- (
- ".... .1848
- .1927/7/1 (41) (32)
- " /6 19 (33)
- "
- 9 "
- " 8 (34)
- "
- " 196

	7	(59)			
	12-8	(60)	"		
	16 -13	(61)			(42)
	25 -17	(62)			
	27-26	(63)		.1999	
	32-28	(64)	C. BARBERGER " Droit pénal", la découverte,		(43)
	36-33	(65)	coll. Repères, Paris, 1997, p10s.		
	40-37	(66)		6-379	(44)
	44-41	(67)		30-132	(45)
	47-45	(68)		.41-132	
	57-48	(69)		794	(46)
261 260		(70)			(47)
	1-441				(48)
	474	(71)		15	
	6-223				(49)
		(72)			(50)
				.340 " " 1	
		(73)			(51)
	417	(74)			
	1-313			.182	
		(75)			(52)
			.2002 31		
			697		
			32		(53)
			4551	2002	
			.2002	16	(54)
				.2002 31	(55)
			" 2002 (30)		
	302	(76)			
	1-224				
	346	(77)			
34	11	(78)			
	.1952				
		(79)			
	2/31	(80)			(56)
	121	.120			
				58	(57)
			Stefani et Levasseur, op cit, 246s.		(58)

---

	(86)	.233-232	
	(87)		(81)

" : 330

"

	(7)	(82)
2-113		
	(326)	(83)
	1-221	(84)
	5-221	

454	-	-	(85)
-----	---	---	------

	1998	1982	.5
	1980	1990	
	.1952	2002	
		2002	
1961	(9)	1	.5
	.2001	(16)	1995
	.1927	-	1967
			1983

		1986	22
C. BARBERGER. Droit pénal, la découverte, coll. Repères, Paris, 1997.		1992	32
		1952	34
P. CONTE et P. MAISTRE du CHAMBON. Droit pénal général, A. Colin, 5 <sup>éd.</sup> 2000.			
C. DEBBACH et J.C. RICCI. Contentieux administratif, Précis Dalloz, 7 <sup>éd.</sup> 1994, p. 20s.	(44)	1955	(1)
J. H ROBERT. Droit pénal général, PUF, 5 <sup>éd.</sup> , 2001.		1953	(33)
J. PRADEL. Traité de droit pénal et de science criminelle, Cujas, 1999.			
G. LEVASSEUR, A. CHAVANNE et B. BOULOC. Droit pénal général et procédure pénale, Dalloz, 13 <sup>éd.</sup> 1999.			

## Criminal Crime

*Rana Al-Otour\**

### ABSTRACT

The concept of criminal crime covers a large number of crimes, which exist in the border of criminal law, or outside this border, in special laws. To explain what criminal crime means, our first part of call should be explaining the concept of criminal crime, and then classifying it in the second step.

First, since the criminal crime is not the only act that is punished by law, it was necessary to distinguish it from other similar concepts, such as civil crime and administrative crime, whether in the source of these crimes or in the result or in the punishment.

Second, since most of the crimes are criminal crimes, it was necessary to divide them into two major parts. The first part was classified according to the nature of the crime; the second part was classified according to the way it was conducted.

According to the nature of the crime, we compared between natural crimes, political crimes and military crimes. And according to the way the crime was conducted, we distinguished between the material side of the act and the moral side of the act.

On the material side of the act, we divided the crimes into temporary and continuous, simple and periodical, simple and complex, material and formal. On the moral side of the act, we divided crimes into intentional and un-intentional crimes.

**Keywords:** Criminal Crime, Criminal Law, Civil Crime.

\* Faculty of Law, University of Jordan. Received on 31/8/2005 and Accepted for Publication on 18/1/2006.

---

---